#### . Aor.XIII" No.13'013'

# OVERCOMING OBSTRUCTION.

TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS SUSPENDED. STORMY SCENES IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS -- DECISIVE ACTION OF THE SPEAKER-A TRIRTY-TWO HOURS SESSION-THE REPRESSION BILL CON-

SIDERED IN COMMITTEE. Twenty-five Irish members have been suspended from the House of Commons for obstructing the consideration of the Repression bill. The London correspondent of TRIBUNE says that the Irish members deliberately resorted to every means of exasperation, including systematic obstruction. adds that those knowing Ireland best agree in declaring that the condition of affairs in that country is far graver than the public yet suspects. The House was in session for thirtytwo hours, and it did not adjourn until the last clause in the Repression bill had been adopted in committee.

#### AN END TO THE IRISH TRUCE.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, July 1 .- The circumstances of the Blake murder convince the Government that it is only one incident of the rapidly spreading organization whose programme is murder for the sake of embittering the Anglo-Irish relations. The proceedings in the House all the week point in the same direction. Mr. Parnell is no longer willing or able to induce his followers to prolong the truce. The final collapse of his negotiations with the Ministry was signalized by the announcement or a continuous sitting. The Irish members during the whole night deliberately resorted to every means of exasperation, including systematic obstruction. The langnage used was incredible in indecency and ferocity. This ended as they expected and desired-in their expulsion-to which the House reluctantly resorted after patient endurance of the reiterated insults, in which the so-called moderate Irish rivalled Mr. Healy himself in violence. Mr. McCarthy called Sir William Harcourt the bravo of the Treasury Bench. He fully identified himself with the worst section of the Irish party. Mr. Playfair's conduct goes far to redeem his previous indecision. Mr. O'Donnell, in denouncing his ruling as an infamy, missed the whole point in the excitement. Mr. Playfair, before naming the obstructionists, expressly declared that he took into account their conduct during the last three days. The whole Liberal party, a dozen guerrilla Radicals excepted, heartily sustain the Government in its present determination. Those knowing Ireland best agree in declaring that the condition is far graver than the public yet suspects. The prolongation of this struggle over the Crime bill is pregnant with terrible dangers.

Mr. Kavanagh's scheme for an Irish land corporaon has aroused the most violent hostilof the Parnellites. They regard it as the first efficient and skilful effort at landlord combination. Farms held by evicted tenants, which no individual tenant dare take, will be worked by the corporation on a scale defying terrorism. This promises to checkmate by legal methods the illegal conspiracy of intimidation which the League still steadily practises. G.W. s.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE. LONDON, July 1 .- The House of Commons, committee, continued in session throughout the night on clause seventeen of the Repression bill. At 7:30 o'clock this morning Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, said that time equivalent to two working days had been consumed in the discussion of a clause of secondary importance. It would be for the House and the country to say whether means must not be adopted to end this state of

Mr. Parnell said the Home Rule members would appeal to their countrymen at home and abroad. He contended that no opposition could be more reasonably conducted against such an atrocious

At 9:30 o'clock Dr. Lyon Playfair, chairman of the committee, said there had been deliberately-planned obstruction to the business of the House. Messrs, Biggar, Callan, Commins, Dillon, Healy, Leamy, McCarthy, Marum, Metge, T. P. O'Connor, O'Donnell, Parnell, Power, Redmond, Sexton and Sullivan were then suspended, and quitted the

At 10:35 o'clock the chairman reported that Mr. O'Donnell had said that the statement of the chairman was infamous.

Hugh C. Childers, Secretary for War, gave notice that he would move to consider Mr. O'Donnell's conduet on Monday, and it was agreed to take up the matter on that day.

During the night Mr. Dillon defied the Government to levy a blood tax from poor tenants without provoking a renewal of the disorders which attended the tithe war. This is a sample of the discussion

throughout the night. Mr. O'Donnell declared that Dr. Playfair's naming him was infamous, because he had been absent from the House all night, and was therefore foully named. The chairman had sinned against all the

traditions of his office, Mr. Childers moved the suspension of the mem bers named, and their suspension was voted by 126 to 27 amid loud cheers from all parts of the House

including the Irish members. The Speaker entered the House and the proceedings were reported to him. A member protested that he had been in the House twelve hours, during which, as far as he was aware, neither Mr. Callan or Mr. Marum had spoken, and they ought not to

Mr. Biggar declared that the chairman ought to

give reasons for his action. Mr. Callan said the chairman, in declaring him guilty of obstruction, had stated an utter falsehood. A motion that the named members withdraw was earried. The Speaker proceeded to call on them in-

vidually to withdraw. Mr. Healy suggested that they all withdraw to gether, which they did, Mr. Callan pausing to shout, I am suspended on the false report of a salaried

Government officer." motion to report progress was rejecied by a vote of 159 to 16. Clause seventeen was then adopted by a vote of 158 to 19. Seventeen was then adopted by a vote of 158 to 19. Chause eighteen, which declares that a person guilty of an offense against the act shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months, was then taken up. Mr. McCoan, Home Rule member for Wicklow, moved an amondment reducing the penalty to three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Gladstone intimated that it might be necessary te ask urgency, and that notice therefor would be given this afternoon.

Joseph Cowen gave notice that he would ask on Monday whether the suspensions of the Irish inombers were regular.

on Monday whether the suspensions of the Irish mombers were regular.

Clause eighteen was adopted by a vote of 186 to 20. The floverment had previously consented to limit the penalty for attending procession in prison, but they opposed amendments for a reduction in regard to other off-ences mentions in prison, but they opposed amendments for a reduction in regard to other off-ences mentioned. The principal irial of the followed mentions were rejected. On a motion to report progress, Sir William Harcourt stated that the Government whele in the present sitting to go through all the clauses in the original irial of the boil except the postpaced ones. Mr. Glaostone stated that on Monday the rules for urgency would be proposed. Clause mineteen, relating to the Court of Summary Jurisridiction, was dropped to be replaced by an amended clause, Clause twenty, relating to the proclamation of districts, was carried oy a vote of 181 to 15.

Shortly after 6 o'clock Messrs Leamy, Leahy and some stated that on the proclamation of the proclamation of the flower and all incompletes the public, already astonished at the trial.

The Dally Telegraph's New RUILDING.

The Dally Telegraph's New Ruilding of The Daily

The Dally Telegraph

Sullivan, Home Rulers, successively moved to report progress. The first motion was rejected by a vote of 172 to 11 and the others by similar overwhelming majorities. Upon Mr. Byrne moving that the chairman leave the chair the chairman warned the Irish members against such a course of obstruction. The motion was rejected by a vote of 175 to 8.

A. O'Connor moved to report progress. This was rejected. Mr. O'Kelly moved that the chairman leave the chair.

The chairman then named Messrs. Byrne, Corbet, Gray, Laior, Leahy, A. O'Connor, O'Kelly, O'Sullivan and Shiel, Irish members, and their suspension was moved by Mr. Gladstone.

On the chairman putting the motion for their suspension the named members waiked out of the House. The motion was agreed to without a division, but when the Speaker, according to the rule, appeared to receive the report of the proceedings a division was called for and the suspension was confirmed by a vote of 128 to 7.

After the suspension of the second group of Irish members all the clauses up to the thirtieth were adopted without division. Clause thirty, which is the last of the bill and which provides that this act shall continue in force until the expiration of three years

last of the bill and which provides that this act shall continue in force until the expiration of three years next after the passing thereof, was adopted by a vote of 69 to 6.

The House adjourned at 8 p. m., having, with the exception of an interval of two hours in last evening's string, been in session continuously for thirty-two hours.

two hours,

The six minority votes in the division on the
thurieth clause were cast by Sir Joseph McKehna,
Messrs, Nolan, O'Shaughnessy, Patrick Martin and
Errington, all Irish members, and Joseph Cowen,
member for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE OPINION OF AN IRISH-AMERICAN. Patrick Ford, editor of The Irish World, was called upon last evening at his home, No. 165 Cumberlandst., Brooklyn, by a TRIBUNE reporter, who asked his opinion concerning the suspension Irish members from the House of Commons, and also as to what effect this would have upon the efforts of Irishmen in America. He replied that there was nothing surprising in the action of Parliament. The fact was, the Irish members of Parliament were little better than members in name only. They could not hope to carry any motion. All they could possibly do was to hinder and annoy the House and fight against the measures inimical to their country. In this they showed their countrymer that they had Ireland's interests at heart, and they showed the world how pertinacious they could be in their fight against oppression.

"This suspension is only until Monday, said Mr. Ford, "and then out of there will come more trouble for English. The legality of the action will be called into question, and it is certain that in respect to the suspension of several members who had be absent from the House during the night, there will be plenty of room to make trouble. This movement calls for no action here a present; it is talked about, regarded very unjust, and will strengthen public opinion in our favor. England will lose a great deal more than she gains by it. At the same time, however, it does not make any difference to Ireland. The Repression she gains by it. At the same time, however, it does not make any difference to Ireland. The Kepression bill was sire to be passed; the Irish members in Parliament could not prevent it. They could only obstruct and annoy and delay—that was all. The passage of this bull is calculated to deprive Ireland of the last vestige of apparent liberty. According to it, Irishmen are debarred from holding meetings among themselves, their newspapers may be suppressed, they may be arrested if found abroad at night, and so forth. Then the alien law comes in to interfere with any American who may go over to Ireland, if he is considered a suspicious person, or if it is thought that he may become too friendly to his late countrymen. But this whole Irish matter is approaching the end—the end which will mean that the Irish people are to be swept from the island or are to rule Ireland. For many hundreds of years this fight has been going on, but it is going to be decided before this century is ended."

#### TOPICS IN LONDON.

ENGLAND'S POLICY IN EGYPT.

-MR. STILLMAN'S EXPULSION FROM TURKEY-TWO LIBEL SUITS-OPENING OF A GREAT PRINT-ING-OFFICE-BOOTH'S WELCOME.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.! London, July 1 .- The preoccupation about Ireland postpones the outbreak of discontent elaborate military preparations have a still more soothing influence. Only the most sanguine expect a favorable result from the conference. Reports of the proceedings are sheer guesses, but the impression in Constantinople is that things are going badly for England. The meeting of London Conservatives was ill-managed and produced slight impression upon the country, the Marquis of Salisbury's speech excepted. Mr. Childers declares that England is able to land forty thousand men in

Egypt in a fortnight. IRISH BUNCOMBE IN WASHINGTON.

The resolution in the House of Representatives demanding the release of the Irish-American suspects has not elicited a single comment in any important journal, or any notice in Parliament. Such a resolution, if adopted by a Legislature habitually dealing seriously with international questions, would have been regarded as a serious menace, but Washington Irish buncombe s only too well understood here.

THE CASE OF MR. STILLMAN.

W. J. Stillman intends to address a further proest to the State Department against his expulsion om Crete. He has now received notice of excludon from the whole of the Turkish Empire, which involves the forfeiture of his connection with The London Times as its correspondent. The subservience of Mr. Frelinghuysen and General Lew Wallace to the Turkish authorities renders the safety of every American in Turkey precarious. The spectacle of the American Minister in Constantinople acting as a Turkish policeman brings American authority into contempt throughout the East, The injury inflicted on Mr. Stillman Individually is without justification and is likely to prove irreme-

## INTERESTING LIBEL SUITS.

Two libel cases have kept London on the qui vive. Mr. Belt's suit against Mr. Lawes for saying that he was not a sculptor but an impostor, arrays the general public on one side, favoring Mr. Belt as a self-made man, and the art world on the other, where Mr. Belt's claims to artistic capacity are secuted. Mr. Scrutton wins his action against Lolen Taylor, to the disgust of the public, which believes that Scrutton is responsible for many of the abuses of the management of St. Paul's School. Helen's mistake was in accusing Scratton of iniquities he did not commit. Hence the verdict for \$5,000. The postponement of Belt's action to November scandalizes the public, already astonished

in the world, easily accommodating many hundred guests.

THE REAPPEARANCE OF BOOTH Booth, reappearing during the week at the Adelphi in Richelieu, was cordially welcomed by

the press and the public. The London papers carefully criticise his acting and recognize much more adequately than before the signal merits of his conception and execution. Any prejudice felt last year has disappeared. The greeting to Booth by the first night's audience was not less enthusiastic than is accorded to the most popular English actor. Some regret is expressed that he arrives at a season when theatrical attendance generally diminishes.

#### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

INTERVENTION IN EGYPT FAVORED. ISMARCK SIDES WITH ENGLAND ON THE SUEZ CANAL QUESTION-OPPOSITION TO THE CHANNEL

LONDON, July 1 .- The Times, in its financial ar-

TUNNEL-AFFAIRS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

ticle, says it is informed on good authority that Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at Constan tinople, has telegraphed to the Foreign Office that the Porte has signified its intention to be guided by the views of the co. ference respecting Egypt, and that Turkish troops will be sent to reestablish the quo under the direction Powers. The Times also it is informed that Egyptians of good position have petitioned the Sultan and the Powers, through Dervisch Pacha, to restore the status quo, as the country is becoming utterly disorganized. This in formation, though known in some quarters, has failed to arrest the downward course of Egyptian

failure in necessitating some forced closing of ac-The Daily News's correspondent at Simla, referring to the rumor that Indian troops would be dispatched to Egypt, says at least twelve thousand men could be concentrated at Bombay for transport

securities because of the announcement of a large

in forty-eight hours. A dispatch from Simla to Reuter's Telegram Com oany relative to the departure of Indian troops for Egypt, says the troops will be in the usual proporion, viz., one-third British and two-thirds native. Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople states that the Ambassadors expect that the Porte will be the first to make a communication with regard to the sending of Turkish troops to Egypt, without awaiting a request from the conference.

VIENNA, July 1.-The Political Corresponden positively asserts that, with the agreement of all the Powers, including England, eventual active inthe Powers, including England, eventual active in-tervention in Egypt, to be carried out in the first place by Turkish troops alone, is contemplated.

PARIS, July 1.—A ru nor was in circulation to-day, but is now contradicted, that the Government would on Monday ask the Chamber to vote 10,000,000 francs to defray the cost of eventual in-tervention in Egypt.

A telegram to The Temps from Alexandria states that Arabi Pacha is alarmed at the general emigra-tion of Europeans and Turks, and proposes to con-fiscate their property.

from of Europeans and Turks, and proposes to the size their property.

BERLIN, July 1.—Prince Bismarck expects no satisfactory results from the conference, but he is on the side of England so far as the Suez Canal is concerned.

cerned.

Catro, July 1.—In consequence of the mancavring of the British fleet, Arabi Pacha intends to send an Egyptian officer on board the flagship to ask for an explanation of the movements of the vessels.

OPPOSING THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. LONDON, July 1 .- In the action of the Attorney-General versus the Submarine and Continental Company, the Chancery division has granted leave to serve notice of a motion for Wednesday asking for an injunction and inspection. The object of the action is to prevent further boring for the Channel tunnel. Since the Government objected to the further prosecution of the work, Sir Edward Watkin obtained leave to continue the work necessary for the safety of life, but has prevented the Government inspectors from ascertaining whether that purpose was not exceeded.

## JAPAN AND CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.-A delayed letter from Yekohama, dated June 3, says John Russell Young, Minister to China, arrived at that place June 12, and was received with great courtesy by the Government officials. He preceded to Cuina after a week's stay

The United States steamer Alert, which was injured by a collision with an imperial Japanese yacht, has been fully repaired in the Government dock-yard at the cost of the Navy Department by the special request of the Minister of Marine.

A Japanese garrison is to be established on the Island of Tsuima, midway between Japan and Corea. It is a strong strategic position. There have been several attempts by various European powers to fix a settlement there, but they have always been resisted by Japan. The Japanese Charge d'Affaires in France, named

Suzuki, is dismissed from the civil service for a fraudulent misuse of funds. Suzuki has disappeared, and is supposed to have committed suicide in Paris or its Advices from Tenquin show that the French attempt to invade the Annaieste territory has been discountenanced by the Government of France. The citade of Hanvi has been restored to the Annainte officials and a large part of the treasure refunded. The French operations have entirely ceased, and although no formal declaration has been issued, it is everywhere believed that the whole affair is repudated by France. An Annainte embassy is now proceeding overland to Peking to lay a complaint and demand interference on the part of the Peking Government,

## FOREIGN NOTES.

London, Saturday, July 1, 1882, Cetewayo will leave Cape Town on July 12 for Eng-The sale of the library at Hamilton Palace began yes-

terday. Three hundred and two lots were sold, realizing According to reports received by the Hungarian Minis-

try of Agriculture a good yield of wheat in that country is promised generally. Fresh attacks upon Jews in Hungary are reported. The Hungarian Government will send reinforcements of troops for their protection.

The bark Bergliot, from Charleston for Bristol, which was abandoned off Crookhaven on June 28, after being HAVANA, July 1 .- There were fifty-six deaths from yellow fever in Havana during the week ended yesterday.

## LAUNCH OF TWO STEAM VESSELS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The iron steam collier Tacona, built for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, was saunched at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the yard of William Cramp & Sons, on the Delaware. The vessel is a companion ship to the San Pedro, now in course of construction, and both will be engaged in the Pacific trade. They are 300 feet long, 42 feet breadth of Pacific trade. They are 300 feet long, 42 feet breadth of earn, and 30 feet depth of hold, being supplied with ompound surface condensing engines of 2,000 harse lower. The vessels will be ready to sail about two months hence. The Tacona was christered by Missingtham, daughter of Capain Lachlan, superintendent of the Central Pacific Kailroad Company. The vessel cill ron from Tacona, British America, to San Francisco, arrying coal for the Central Pacific Kailroad. CHESTER, Penn., July 1.-The iron steamship San Blas was launched at Roach's shippard to-day. She is for the the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and is 283 feet long, 36 feet beam, 21 feet hold, and 2,000 tons burden.

## THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 1 .- The elaborate preparations for the joint celebration of the Fourth of July and Semi-Centennial of Buffalo have been completed. The

## NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1882.—TWELVE PAGES. THE LAST SCENE OF ALL.

GUITEAU BURIED IN THE JAIL. HIS BROTHER AND SISTER PRESENT-NOTES ABOUT THE EXECUTION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Wasmington, July 1 .- The funeral services over the body of Guiteau took place at the jail this afternoon. The body had lain over in the chapel, resting in a plain wooden coffin. The services were very brief and informal. The Rev. Dr. Hicks made a short prayer and read a few passages from the burial service. John W. Guiteau, Mrs. Scoville. with her little daughter, and Miss Chevaillier were present. Mrs. Scoville was in deep mourning. of the other persons in attendance were officials of the jail. At the close of the exercises the two women and the little girl remained in the chapel and the body was carried down stairs into the jail, where it was buried under the pavement in a spot which General Crocker prefers shall not be known. All the preparations had been made and the body was lowere into the grave in a little more than a quarter of an hour after the services began. Mrs. Scoville had with her the cross and crown which she brought to the jail yesterday, and carried them away after the ceremony.

Dr. Hicks said after the funeral that the reports of Guiteau's display of weakness yesterday morning before the execution were exaggerated. He says that he did not actually faint, although he showed a good deal of emotion at times. When he went to Guiteau in the morning, he found that a large number of little things in relation to letters, etc., remained to be done. He therefore set to work with Guiteau to dispose of them. After a time, fearing that the mau's strength would be exhausted, he induced him to dismiss all these matters from his mind and lie down. Guiteau's outbreak of crying shortly before he started for the gallows grew out of his request that Dr. Hicks should read the "poem" to him just as he would read it in public. Dr. Hicks said he read it the best he could and Guiteau cried. He said then, "I feel I am going to show emotion on the scaffold, and I want you to promise to write it down in the record that it will be a fleshly weakness, and that I don't weaken on the main issue.

The "record" is the term Guiteau has pplied to the journal Dr. been keeping of his utterances always applied and acts. When they were together on the scaffold and Guiteau was hysterically sobbing and leaning over toward Dr. Hicks, so that his head almost touched the Doctor's shoulder, Dr. Hicks said in a low tone: "Brave up. Brave up." Guiteau's response was: "Don't forget the record," showing how response was: "Don't forcet the record," showing how strong the desire of being written down rightly from his point of view, was even in that awful moment. The paper which Guiteau flung from his hand as a sienal for the drop to fall, was not the paper which had been given him by Warden Crocker; that he had slipped in his waistcoat. Just before the moment arrived he said to Dr. Hicks, "I have lost the paper," evidently having forgotten that he put it in his waistcoat. Dr. Hicks put in his fingers, his hands being tied behind his back, the manuscript of the invocation with which he the manuscript of the invocation with which he (Dr. Hicks) had opened the exercises. When the minister pronounced the benediction upon him, he added in a low tone, "Farewell," and Guiteau responded steadily, "Farewell," and a moment after gave the signal for the An expression attributed to the control of the expression attributed to the control of t

drop to fall.

An expression attributed to Charles H. Reed in some of the dispatches does Dr. Hicks injustice. Mr. Reed states that Guiteau told him that he had not sent for Doctor Hicks. Dr. Hicks has in his powersion a note written by General Crocker's direction, asking him to come; his name was suggested to Guiteau by General Crocker.

Crocker.
Dr. Hicks evidently has a theory of Guiteau, which he prefers to state in his own way and at his own time. He believes that Guiteau was a sincere fanatic, but does not be ieve that he was insane.

#### THE ASSASSIN'S BRAIN. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, July 1 .- Dr. Lamb was asked today if it were true that Gaiteau's brain was found in a normal condition, and replied: "That is true, as far as the brain is concerned, but the membrane that envelops it was found to be unhealthy and will be examined closely." Dr. Hartigan said that the membrane around the brain was apt to cause a doubt in the minds of those who were disposed to favor the insanity theory, but that he has often seen the same condition of the membrane in persons never sus-

sected of insanity. Dr.-Macdonald, of New-York, was to-day asked if t were true that the brain was found in a healthy condition. "Yes," was the reply, "that was the case. It could hardly have been in a better condition. In weight it was only half an onnee below the normal and its appearance was natural and healthy. It was no more than I expected, and, as far as the bram shows the heatal condition, I have seen no reason to change my opinion about Guiteau."

## CANADIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

Toronto, Ont., July 1 .- The Globe says: "The last scene of the wretched Guiteau's life was of a piece with the woole year's work. No censure could be too strong to be dealt out to those who are responsible for the crowning disgrace of yesterday's performance. We say 'performance' advisedly, for every element of a low-caste raree show was present at what ought to have been a solemn

edly, for every element of a low-caste raree show was present at what ought to have been a solemn ceremonial. From first to hast Guiteau has been encouraged to parade publicly his eccentricaties and biasphemies—the more eccentric and blasphemious he could appear, the more applause he received. He has been treated as an irresponsible hunatic while being reserved for the punishment awarded to him on the theory of his perfect sanity."

The Mail says: "It is pretty saie to say that the parady on religion which disgraced the execution of Guiteau yesterday could not have occurred in any other civilized country under the sun. It in no way mitigates the indecency of the exhibition that a dergyman was present and took part in the so-called servi s, which were composed of rank biasphemy and meaningless drivel. The assassin offered a prayer which was an outrage, and recited a so-called poem, which was simply rubbish. The whole of the proceedings in the assassin's case have been a prolonged farce, of which the execution has been the climax."

## A HORRIBLE GALLOWS SCENE.

LOUISVILLE, July 1 -A dispatch from Cadiz, Trigg County, says: "Colonel John Bridges was hanged here yesterday in the presence of the largest crowd that ver assembled in this county. At the foot of the gal lows the doomed man exhibited considerable nervousness, but met the ordeal bravely. At the instant of the fall, the noose, which had been very carefully adjusted, shipped and the poor wretch struggled terribly, and succeeded in freeing his hand and feet from the cords with which they had been pinioned. He made a desperate struggle to get upon the gailows again, but was pusoel back, and he suffered a norrible death from strangulation. One of two negro women faintent."

The crime for which Bridges suffered the penalty of the law was the murder of his wife.

# THREE NEGROES KILLED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 1 .- The Union has received the particulars of a fatal encounter between whites and blacks at Brooksville. Three colored men, Turner by name, had been for several days visiting the village armed, and indulged in threats against some of the citizens, causing much bad feeling. This culminated a few days ago in a row in the Court-House, started by one of the Turners entering the building inst as the afternoon session of the over was being called, with an open knife in ha band. In the row that followed the three lurners were killed and several other negroes were wounded. Several whites were wounded, but not

#### PETERSBURG MUNICIPAL POLITICS. Petersburg, Va., July 1 .- The incoming

Common Council, which has a Readjuster majority, held its first meeting this afternoon, and organized. Colonel Joseph P. Minetree, a leading Rendjuster, was elected president. The opening session of the Council was redered stormy and exciting by the Democrats and Readjusters both calling the auditor's roll of the members simultaneously. This led to great disorder. The election of Colonel Minetree was characterized by the Democratic Councilizen as illegal and unconstitutional, on the ground that he is a member of the State Board of Visitors to the Virginia Military Institute. Mr. Smith, Democratic president-

elect of the Council, claimed the right to call the Council to order, but the Readjuster Councilmen refused to grant him the privilege. The Democratic Councilmen then entered a protest against all the rules and ordinances adopted by the Council. Resolutions reprobating and repudiating the action of the Democratic Council in electing different city officers were adopted. The Readjuster Councilmen elected a police force and different city officers, against which action the Democratic Councilmen have entered their protest. The new police corps was aworn into office this evening, and to-night two separate police forces are on duty. Four colored men were elected to office this afternoon by the Council, among whom is a colored city physiciau. Different standing committees were appointed, and colored men were placed on them.

#### THE GREAT CROPS OF KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 1.-With one exception very county in Kansas has reported to the State Board of Agriculture. Kausas never had such crops. The acreage of wheat is about 1,500,000, or 25 per cent less than last year, and the yield, taking a probable average of 25 bushels, will be in the neighborhood of 30,000,000, or 25 per cent more than last year. Harvesting now is well under way. In the most advanced section the grain is all in, but fears are expressed in some quarters that the facilities of transportation will prove inade-quate. The railway people, both local and further east, appreciate the situation and have grain cars ready for transit. One farmer has resitzed \$1 per bushel for his wheat, but Kansas City speculators generally believe the average market value of the crop will not exceed 70

cents.

Corn was planted about two weeks earlier this year than usual, but owing to the extreme and long continued cold weather which followed it made slow growth and is not so forward as is usual at this time. The stand of State planting is good. There is a largely increased acreage over previous years and the blades are now growing splendidly.

previous years and the blades are now growing spati-didly. Barley and oats have a vigorous growth and promise a heavy yield—cats, 50 per cent better than ever before, writes one correspondent. The crop of oats all over the State is as remarkable in its way as that of winter wheat.

#### AN INSURANCE DECISION.

Boston, July 1 .- The case in equity of the New York Life Insurance Company against the Treasurer of the Commonwealth has been decided. The company has complied with all the laws regulating life in-surance in this State, but objects to the payment of a tax which is imposed on the ground that the statute impos-ing it is unconstitutional. The case was beard on agreed facts before Chief-Justice Morton and a full bench. The decision, which comes down to-day, dismisses the petition of the company, stating that the statute referred to is constitional and valid.

#### THE CASE OF R. PORTER LEE.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., July 1 .- The jury in the trial of R. Porter Lee, president of the First Na tional Bank of Buffalo, indicted in the United States Circuit Court for embezzling \$200,000 of the funds of the bank, disagreed to-day, ten being for acquittal and two-for conviction. Ball was reduced to \$100,000 in the criminal suit, and a motion to reduce the ball in the civil case was held for consideration by Judge Coxe. The case will be tried again in the Circuit Court at Syracuse in

#### PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE GRADUATES.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 1.-The semientennial exercises of the Pennsylvania College, which ave been in progress here throughout the week, closed Friday with the graduation speeches of the twenty-four members of the Senior class and the conferring of de-grees. Among other degrees conferred was that of D.D. on President Thomas K. Davis, of Wooster (Onio) Uni-

#### ROACH TO BE HELD ON HIS CONFESSION.

Chief Donovan, of the police of Hoboken, received yesterday a telegram from the District-Attorney of Somerset County, Penn., asking him to hold Rosco, the man who surrendered himself on Wednesday night last, confessing that he and Louis Hahn, of Ursina, had murdered a man named Mitcheil in the summer of 1872. The dispatch also informed the Chief that Hahn

#### FIRE AT FORTH WORTH, TEXAS.

FORTH WORTH, Texas, July 1.-Last evenng the Texas Pacific freight depot caught fire, it is sup posed from an engine, and was burned. The wareroom ontained a large quantity of goods, which are an entire oss. The whole loss, estimated at \$150,000, was fully

## FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—Nine conductors in all, of the Michigan Central Railroad, have been discharged within the past two days. One has been serving the company twenty years, ranning between Chicago and Detroit.

THE POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The new Chicago directory contains 169,000 names, maxing the population, according to the publisher's estimates, about 580,000 in the city proper. A LONG MURDER TRIAL ENDED.

A LONG MURDER TRIAL ENDED.

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—In the murder case of Hagus. Peoples, wao has been on trial in this city for the past three weeks, charged what the murder of darthal whitins, ine jury this afternoon returned a verdict of acquittal on the sixth ballot. ASSAULT UPON A SCHOOL TEACHER. DECATES, hit., July 1.—An outrage is reserved from Blue Mound, where on Monday night two runps assaulted a young school teacher, Emma Bond, intoroformed her, rooted her of \$10 and tried to out her

throat. See lay in the school-house all night, and was only able to tell her story yesterday. The tramps, if caugut, will be lynebed on sight.

will be lynched on sight.

GENERAL BUTLER MAKES A FAILURE.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The Grand Jury this morning remard to indict the proprietors of a wholesake grocery han here for fivel on complaint of General B. F. Butler. The firm advertised a baking powder, and had out a large number of perorial posters, conspending dispayen, representing general Butler as a baker in the act of preparing longin. A sliver spoon is peeping from his pocket.

is pocket. The HURTZMANN CASE,

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 1.—The Journal will publish in the morning the official correspondence in full in the case of "Barney" Hurtzmann. Hurtzmann was a naturaized citizen of Insianna and lived in this city. While on a visit to Prussia, some two months since, ac was arrested and tried, the correspondence shows Hurtzmann to have deserted from the German Army and run of to America wante absent on furiouga. He is, months imprisonment.

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., July I.-N. W. Morris, noted horseman, died at Manalapau, Monmouth County acted by moraing, and arty-five

LOWILL, Mass., July 1.—John H. Morriso lawyer, to-day attached the property of The Lowell B Sun for \$100.000 in a suit for liber.

a tife man, who escaped four years ago.
A SCHOONER LAUNCHED,
CAMDEN, Me., July 1.—The three-masted schooner
Hays, 407 tons, Capitain William smith, was launched to-day.
She is owned in New-York, St. George and Canaden.

She is owned in New York, St. George and Cauden.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., July L.—A lot in Washingtonst., opposite the City Hall, a part of the Sprague mortgaged estate, soul to-day for Sasta foot. As profest was made.

MINING SHARES ASSESSED.

SAN FRANCISC., July 1.—The Savage Mining Compan; has levied an assessment of 50 cents per share, and the Grand Price Company an assessment of 20 cents per share.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July I.—Imperial, a fifteen-carold station, by Hysdyck-Hambietomas, owned by ames M. Mills, of this place, died yesterday. He was valued t \$5,000. at \$5,000.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 1.—The trial of William stokes, of Sackett's Harbor, charged with having poisoned his wife in March, was concluded last night. The jury brought in a venilet of murder in the second degree.

n a verdiet of murder in the second degree.

THE DANVILLE TOBACUO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Va., July 1.—since October 1 there have been sold in this market 20,414,000 pounds of leat to be of a second an average of \$5.00 per huntred, against 22,033,000 counds at an average of \$9.74 for the same period in the pre-

eding year.

A BEQUEST DECIDED TO BE GOOD.

PHILADILPHIA, July I.—The Orphans' Court tolay filed an opinion which gives to the industrial Home for
litted women's west Philadelphia the gift of \$130,000, belitted by the late Mary Sat ids, and which has been in

COHOES, N. Y., July 1.—John Hanrahan, who was exercising Mayor Lerry's team of colta today, left them a charge of the conchinan's eight-year-old son. The horses an away and the boy was thrown out of the carriage, anatam ag probably faint in order.

ug probably fatal injuries.

A 612L SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

PETERSBURG Va., July 1.—The jury in the case
of Mary Itouin colored, age fourteen, whose trial took peace
a the Surrey County Court the pass, week for the murder of
Mrs. R. C. Gray and Trains Jones, rendered a verdetel or marley in the first degree. The girl was scatteness to be hanged

EGYPT AND THE PORTE.

THE DEVIOUS WAYS OF TURKISH DIPLO-

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.

A crisis in politics always produces a protectnatural calm at Constantiople. The city has often been

compared to the quiet centre of a cyclone, You may hear the hissing of the tempest and even the roar of the ruin which it is making. But you have less knowledge of the extent of its destruction than those who stand outside and flook on. The calm of the city in a critical moment is due to the lack of community of interest between the people and the Government. The Government bears its own griefs, takes its own decisions, and entirely omits to see in the people the natural, sympathizers and supporters on whom it might lean. In the Egyptian crisis, although the existence of the Turkish Empire is in jeopardy, and although the Ministers are baggard with desperate resolutions, the people are entirely excluded from knowledge of the existence of a crists in Egypt. Six weeks ago the Ministry sent a notice to all newspaper offices commanding the editors to publish no news from Egypt, and also to refrain from mentioning that they had been commanded to keep silent. This notice was the fist intimation of a new crisis in Egyptian affairs, but from that day to this no newspaper has dared to mention Egypt. The only telegrams which have been permitted to appear from that unhappy land have been the thrilling reports of the weekly traffic of the Suez Canal! The only political news from Egypt given by any paper has been shrouded in darkly worded paragraphs which hint that the editor knows of exciting events in Africa, but may not tell. Consequently the mails from Europe are eagerly awaited by multitudes of people who derive their whole information as to the condition of the Empire from the foreign newspapers. The result of the secretive policy of the Government has been to increase enormously the popular impression of the importance of the crisis. The situation had been pictured by the people as desperate four weeks ago. Egypt is the subject of gossip at home and in the market. Every morning gives birth to new batches of ramors and startling descriptions, passed from mouth to mouth in whispers and in spite of the swarms of spies who haunt the reading-rooms and infest the streets.

There seems to be little doubt that the Government really intended some weeks ago to land troops in Egypt secretly and suddenly. The preparations were made, and the Porte relied upon the assent of its new friends of Germany to authorize the movement without reference to the behests of England and France. But Germany would not give assent, and so the fleet still lies in the Golden Horn and the troops yet rest in their barracks. But both are ready to move at a moment's notice, while the complications drag their slow course into new complications, and the tangle of cross purposes becomes more and more hopelessy entangled. The authorities here have had their ups and their downs through it all. They have grieved at the shockingly cool attitude of Germany, from whom so much was expected, and they have chuckled as only obese Pachas can chuckle at the spectacle of the English and French ironclads assembling at Alexandria in foolish hopes thereby to control Cairo. At present the Government is in secret council nearly all the time, and all regular business is suspended at the Porte. The result of these incessant councils has been so far seen only in the dispatch of a commission to Cairo, in the refusal to join a conference of the Powers to consider the Egyptian question. and in increased activity in the Araenal. Whatever results from the great muddle, one may be sure, however, that the Turkish Government has more in view than the mere preservation of the peace, and more than the defence of the "sovereignty of the In order to fathom the meaning of the complica-

ions of this Egyptian affair, it is necessary to re

member that there are in fact several objects before the mind of the Turkish Government. Egypt has been for long years a privileged province, ruled by a hereditary Governor on an autonomous basis. The province pays an annual tribute to the Sultan; but that tribute was long ago set apart as interest on a loan of which the Saltan enjoyed the proceeds. The tribute, therefore, instead of being paid to the Furkish Treasury, is paid to the Bank of Eng and. Aside from the tribute, Egypt used to render various indirect revenues to the Turkish Government or to members of it in various unregistered ways organization of Egyptian finances under the control of European officials has cut off from Turkey these chance sugar-plums. In fact, so far as any profit to the Porte is concerned. Egypt might just as well belong to the Pope of Rome as to the Sultan of Turkey. Moreover, a desire to consolidate into one whole all available Moslem territories is prominent among high circles at Constantinople. The Turkish policy, then, for powerful reasons, aims at changes in the present state of the province of Egypt. First, it seeks to break up the European financial control in Egypt in order again to find the mouth of the Egyptian money-bag; second, it contemplates the substitutic of the direct rule of the Sultan in that country Lor the indirect and unsatiefactory arrangement of a hereditary Governor who is allowed a large independence in consideration of a State tribute of which the Sultan never sees a cent. On the other hand the Egyptian national party, restive under the burden of paying the enormous debt of the last Khedive, Ismail Pacha, desires, first, to break up the European control of the finances of the country in order to repudiate the debts of a tyrant; and, second, to establish a free and independent Egyptian Government by Egyptians and for Egyptians. England and France have undertaken to thwart the aims of both Turks and Egyptians by maintaining the joint control of the finances of the country and by consolidating the power of the Khedive as a semi-irdependent tributary of the Sultan.

The Turkish Ministers have therefore a difficult part to perform. They must accept with cheerfulness the sympathy of England and France in regard to maintaining the statu quo in Egypt. They must also see to it that England and France fail in every endeavor to restore order in that country. They must respond with ready alacrity to every appeal by which the Khedive, a loyal vassal, invokes the authority of his master against rebels. They must at the same time encourage the national party under Arabi Bey in its attempts to break up the European control; and finally, they must guard against any growth of the Egyptian national party into a movement toward indépendence which might prove contagious among the neighboring Arab populations of Syria and Mesopotamia and Arabia. The Turkish Ministers have an uncommonly difficult task in their hands. As a Turkish gentleman gleefully remarked to-day: "It is diplomacy alone that is required. Diplomacy, you know, means secreting your objects under your words. It's hard, but it shows enormous skill when it has succeeded. Just now the Turkish diplomacy has succeeded at every point. England and France are foiled. The Khedive is standing firm, Acati Bey is the undaunted leader of a powerful faction in open war with the Khedive. Everything goes to show that unless Europe is ready to unite for war on Turkey, the Sultan's troops will have to be called in to pacify the ebullition in Egypt. Once in Egypt the Sultan's troops hope to be able to find means of staving there, Arabi Bey's national party, the Khedive, and England and France, to the contrary notwithstanding. The whole plan at this point turns on the inability of Europe to unite to coerce Turkey. The shrewd diplomatists of the Porte believe that they are safe in counting such a

union of Europe out of the question. It seems very difficult to believe that instructions from Constantinople have repeatedly strengthened the hands of Arabi Bey in Egypt. Yet I have been